FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1842. [NO. 1326.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting Broad Cloths, various colours, and some superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys, white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Hose and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy colored Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

Also, full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Two beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Spirits and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

Oct. 25, 1842. 25-tf

GOLD WATCH LOST.

THE Subscriber lost a small sized Gold WATCH between Clinton and Mr. R. Rial's, in Sampson County, on his way from Clinton to Fayetteville. The following is a description: Duplex Escapement; Brothers Mills, makers; No. 2767; eight jewelled, and stamped on case, "No. 127, 32, No. 2767."

A liberal compensation will be paid to the finder, and all persons are forewarned from trading for said Watch.

WARREN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1842. 23tf

DR. HORNOR, Surgeon Dentist,

REQUESTS us to inform the public that he will visit Fayetteville early in the Winter or late in the Fall, for the practice of his profession.

October 17, 1842. 25 1m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Market House, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caracas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, Half and qr. bbls No. 3 Herring, Snuff Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Castile Soap, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre Alspice, Logwood, Fustic, Camewood, Brazil wood, with a few Bales Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Hardware and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

MT. MARY'S HALL,

Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, in respect to the size and convenience of its buildings, and the beauty and healthfulness of its location, enjoys advantages not surpassed by those of any similar Institution in the country. It is the constant effort of the Rector to make it, in every respect, such a School, as a judicious Christian Parent would choose for his daughters.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, *per session*, $50 00, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, $25 00, with $3 00 for the use of the Piano, per Session.

For Drawing and Painting, $15 00 per Session.

For a course of instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, $5 00.

No extra charge is made for the Ancient Languages.

The School year is divided into two Sessions; the former commencing May 7th, and terminating October 15th. The latter commencing November 26th, and terminating May 6th.

There is a vacation of six weeks from October 15th to November 25th. There will also be a recess of a week, during the Christmas Holidays—of a week in the Spring—and of a week in Midsummer, for the recreation and health of Pupils and Teachers.

Pupils, remaining during the vacation, will pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bedding, (these are furnished by the School) and Towels.

Mrs. Smedes will be happy to superintend the execution of any arrangements Parents may wish to make for the clothing of their children, while at School.

Pupils are not allowed to contract bills in the City, without a special direction from the Parent to the Rector; nor, except in special cases, are they permitted to visit the City, or leave the ample grounds of the Institution, unaccompanied by Mrs. Smedes, or one of her associates.

October 19, 1842. 25-6w

New Drug Establishment,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT, PERSON STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, solicits the patronage of Country Merchants, Physicians, and others. He trusts that he will be prepared to furnish almost any article usually to be found in establishments of this kind, and on very reasonable terms.

The Subscriber has also for sale a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, among which are Dyott's Family Medicines, Thompson's, Vickins', &c. &c.

JAMES A. McRAE.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber has just opened a School for boys, at the foot of Hay Mount.

D. B. McLAUCHLIN.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to alter the time of selling Lands and Negroes, from the first Monday in March and September, to the last Monday in February and August, in Montgomery County, so as to enable the Sheriff of said County to sell such property only on Mondays of the Superior Courts. *October* 8, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries in the Montgomery County Courts. *October* 5, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Cumberland County.

October 3. 1842. 22tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, and locate the same at or as near the centre of said County as a suitable place may be found.

September 28, 1842. 23-6w

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

October 12, 1842. 24ts

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

THE CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

Under the care of the Presbytery of Orange.

THIS Institution is located in Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina.

The plan of Education embraces—

1. A complete course of English instruction.

2. The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology and History.

3. A complete course of Mathematics, viz: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

4. Natural Philosophy.

In this Institution the claims of English learning are fully acknowledged and provided for accordingly; so that not only Classical Students, but also such Scholars as do not intend to study the Classics, can receive that extended instruction which will prepare them amply for the various avocations of active life.

Believing that every system of Education, not founded on Christian principles, must be defective, and in its nature and tendency subversive of the best interests of the community, the Trustees have made ample provisions for the Religious, as well as the Secular instruction of the youth committed to their care. Indeed, the grand design of the Presbytery, in establishing the CALDWELL INSTITUTE, is to furnish the friends of learning with a truly Christian Seminary, in which the Bible shall occupy its proper place, and the paramount claims of Christian Education be duly and fully recognized.

Every Student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses a good moral character.

The vacations are, six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of April, and four weeks from the 2d Wednesday of October.

Tuition, $20 per Session, payable in advance.

Board in respectable families varies from $7 to $10 per month.

The members of the Faculty are, Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature; S. C. Lindsley, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Rev. John A. Gretter, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Students can be prepared at the Caldwell Institute for admission into any of the classes of College.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. D. PAISLEY, *Sec'y.*

Reference.—His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor of North Carolina; President and Faculty of the University of North Carolina.

October 14, 1842. 24-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way what-soever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 3d November, 1842, at the late residence of Wm. E. Carver, deceased, three likely Mules, two Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one Wagon, one Cart, one pair Timber Wheels, 15,000 to 20,000 feet Scantling, Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good Guns, together with sundry other articles.

Terms—Six months credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r
of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.

October 10. 1842. 24-3w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of this County, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842, a runaway negro Woman slave, supposed to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a very black complexion. She is 5 feet 4 inches in height, rather slender in her proportions, and one of the teeth in the left side of her upper jaw is missing. Her name is supposed to be JUDITH, though a very serious accident, which occurred soon after her apprehension, has rendered her unable to speak, and deprived us of the means of obtaining from her the usual information. The owner of the said Slave is requested to come forward, pay prison charges, and reclaim his property.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
Sheriff of Robeson County.

Lumberton, October 3, 1842. 23tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HORSES.

FOR SALE, THREE HORSES. Terms accommodating. Apply to

SAMUEL MIMS.

October 18, 1842. 24-3w

Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.

September 28, 1842. 21-6w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

(Pronounced to be the most tasteful assortment of Goods in the market.) embracing a large and general selection, suitable for town and country trade, consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, fashionable Silks, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps (fur, seal skin, glazed, &c.,) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barrel Guns, iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought.) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices low, as usual.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WILLIAM E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21-6w

The thorough-bred and superior Race Horse,

HER CLINE,

Will make his Fall Season at the Stage Stable, near Scotch Grove, three miles North of Laurel Hill. His terms are—$6 the single visit; $8 the Season, and $12 to insure a Mare to be in foal. In all cases where a Mare is exchanged or parted with, the person putting said Mare will be held responsible for the insurance money. An experienced Groom will be constantly in attendance. The utmost pains will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred.

HER CLINE is a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands three inches high, of fine form and substance, and of the purest blood. The family from which he descended were all highly prized for the saddle, harness or turf. He is a sure foal getter, and his colts are fine and docile. His terms are made to correspond with the pressure of the times. Persons wishing to breed from pure Stock, can avail themselves of the privilege by sending their mares to Her Cline. His Proprietor designs standing him in Richmond and Robeson during the ensuing Spring Season,—of which due notice will be given.

PEDIGREE.

Her Cline was sired by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Gallatin. Gallatin was by the imported horse Bedford, his dam by the imported horse Knowsley, one of the best sons of Sir Peter Teazle by Highflier. Bedford was by Dungannon, one of the best sons of the English Eclipse; his dam, Fairy, by Highflier. Bedford sired the dams of Bertrand and Kosciusko. Gallatin was purchased when two years old by Col. Wm. Alston, of South Carolina, for four thousand dollars. The distinguished sire of Her Cline, Old Sir Archie, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of. He has left the best and most extensive stock of any horse, native or imported, that ever stood in the United States. Her Cline is the only son living of that celebrated horse Old Sir Archie. Her Cline has four crosses of old King Herod, two through his sire and two through Gallatin, the sire of his dam.

The foregoing is deemed sufficient to satisfy any gentleman of the purity of Her Cline's blood. He was one of the best three mile horses on the turf until withdrawn. His racing may be seen by referring to the Turf Register.

HUGH McLEAN.

Scotch Grove, Sept. 22, 1842. 23-4w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

2000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER, 1000 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, prime and fresh; just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of young well broke MULES, and light covered Wagon, suitable for travellers.

C. P. MALLETT.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The attendance of members at the late meeting of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society was good, but the competitors for the premiums offered were few. Either premiums ought to be higher, or something else ought to be done to excite more of a spirit of competition among the members. The exhibition of cattle, though not what it ought to be as to numbers, was highly respectable as to the general appearance and great excellence of the animals exhibited. We think they would compare advantageously with the same number of cattle to be found in any part of the State. Mr. John Springs exhibited a beautiful thorough bred Durham Bull, four years old, which took the premium for the best bull over two years. In color he is roan. In quarters, body, thorax, brisket, and limbs he is not often equalled even by the Durhams. The only drawback upon his beauty is that he is not quite as straight in the back as the best animals of his race. He was sold at auction and bought by Col. Williams, the President of the Society, at the very low price of $155. An evidence this of the inadequate value set upon good cattle in this region, where there is now only one other thorough bred Durham bull. If there were more they would be more highly appreciated.

There was another bull exhibited, a half Durham owned jointly by Mr. S. Sparks, Gen. McQueen, and Major Ellerbe of Marlborough.—Though a beautiful and valuable animal, the premium was very deservedly awarded to his competitor.

Col. Marshall and Gen. Gillespie were competitors for the premium offered for the best bull yearling. Col. Marshall's yearling was a thorough bred Durham of high pedigree, red and white, a superior animal. To an unskilful eye that is captivated only by a heavy coat of flabby fat he appeared to disadvantage, having been fed low the past season, his first in this climate, to guard against disease, which took off the beautiful cow and heifer brought out from New Jersey by his owner at the same time with himself. Gen. Gillespie's yearling was a beautiful half Durham, well formed, in fine order, and much admired by all who saw him. The premium was justly awarded to the thorough bred.

Mr. Springs and Col. Marshall each exhibited three milch cows. Mr. Springs' were excellent and would have taken the premiums at any former meetings of the Society, but Col. Marshall's on this occasion were more than a match for them. The Colonel's were deep red, two of them without white. Their limbs were as straight and clean as those of the blooded race horse, and their coat of hair as fine and glossy as his. Their form was excellent and they had all proved themselves very superior milkers. The premium was awarded to *Pink*, five years old. Her pedigree is not known, but her color and form indicate her to be a cross of the Devon with some heavier breed.

Of hogs the number exhibited was very small. Mr. James Wright and Col. Harllee each exhibited a Berkshire boar. Col. H's was the larger of the two, but the premium was awarded to Mr. Wright's on account of his better form. Of sows only one was exhibited, and that by *ourself*,—a thorough Berkshire. And a beautiful animal she is, though we "say it who ought not." As racers say, "she walked over the course," and took the premium. She was a few days over sixteen months old, and for length and depth of body, straightness and breadth of back, fullness and weight of ham, capaciousness of thorax, smallness of head, lightness of bone, glossy fineness of hair, mellow elasticity of *feel*, sprightliness of disposition, beautiful symmetry of form, and thriftiness, it would be difficult to find an individual of the swinish race (we do no say superior, but) equal to her. [Reader, she is not for sale; neither is any of her kin in our hands.]

Cheraw Gazette.

Longevity.—A most remarkable case of longevity, in cold rigid New England, is that of John Gelley, of Augusta, Maine, who died a few days since at the venerable age of 124. He married at the age of 80, a girl of 18 years old, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom, at his death, was more than 100 years younger than his father. He was of Irish origin, but a native born citizen of Maine. His hair was a pure silver white, a lock of which was shown to us a day or two since, by a gentleman who had it from his physician. A short time before his death it turned black. His teeth were perfect and sound to within a short time of his death.—So remarkable a man was he in his day, that he was a subject of curiosity to all who visited that section of country where he resided. The late Gov. Gore of this commonwealth, while on a tour to Maine, paid him a visit and gave him a dollar for every year of his life.

Boston Transcript.

At a militia muster, lately held in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, complaint was made that temperance so interfered with the order of the day that they had not even one fight.

The Millenium.—Married, in Reckfort, Pa., Mr. Alfred *Lamb* to Miss Lucretia *Lyon.*

THE WAY TO WINCHESTER.

"Can you tell me the way to Winchester?" asked a traveller of a group of people who stood round the steps of a country store, at the foot of the Blue Ridge in old Virginia, one dusky evening.

"Yes," said one—"you will go down the road about half a mile, turn to your right, then take the left hand road, and it will bring you to Burn's Ford, cross the river, and they will direct you."

"It looks like a storm ahead," said another—"you had better take the path along the foot of the hill—it is nearer by a mile."

"Cross over the plantations," said a third—"it is hardly half the distance—when you get to the highlands you see yonder, the town will be in full view, and you will get it before night."

"And where," asked the traveller, evidently not a little perplexed, "and where does the great road right ahead of us lead to?"

"Oh! that's the road to Winchester—but we thought you wanted to go some nearer way," was the response.

The traveller jogged on, satisfied with the plain old road, and I dare say got to Winchester as soon, and safe and sound, as he would by any of the by-roads and short-cuts so kindly recommended to him—for I had the satisfaction, when I travelled it a few days afterwards, to find it one of the most direct, smooth, and pleasant, roads in all Virginia.

I wrote down in my Sketch Book at the time, "the way to Winchester"—and there it stands to-day, when the comments I meant to make, or the incidents proposed to be connected with the sentence, are forgotten. But they lead to a train of reflections which we will pursue for a few moments.

Here are crowds of busy people in the streets, all travelling, or in pursuit of some object. Do you ask what it is? They are seeking for *the way to Wealth.* Consulting with each other—interchanging opinions—and, perhaps, spending in anxious inquiries the time which ought to be occupied in reaching the object they desire. Let us pause among them.

Here is one who had, after a good deal of search, thought he had found out the shortest way to wealth by the road of *Speculation!* But that road has a great many branches, and not a single pointer by the way upon which you can depend. Our friend started first by the road of the Lotteries, and travelled on until he found himself a long journey further from his goal than when he set out. He came back to the starting place at last, an older man with an older coat, and darker prospects. He has since been racking his brain to find some by-way across other people's property. He has bought stocks, but they just as often fell as raised in his hands; he made bets whenever he thought he had got ahead of any one, but he lost oftener than he won. He undertook to buy bargains; but often as not, the seller, instead of the buyer, had the bargain. And now he is almost at his wits end. He would know the way to wealth. Well, there it is, the plain old way, as straight and even as the Winchester road. *Industry and economy is the turnpike road to Wealth.*

There is another who has taken it into his head to wait until somebody dies and leaves him a fortune. A third is looking out for an eligible settlement in the way of matrimony, with the chivalric resolution to take, for better or worse, the first bag of gold he comes to. A fourth is inventing perpetual motion, or some gimcrackery of the kind, with worlds of wealth in all his visions; and a fifth is absolutely going to ride to wealth on a goose-quill. And thus, from the broad beaten road before them, they turn to the right and to the left, by the ford, and by the hills, until, between their short-cuts and by-ways, three-fourths of them slip through and are forgotten by the way.

But let us turn over a leaf. Here is a group of the more sober, sage, and thinking among men. They selected a better defined and more substantial object of pursuit. They seek the road to happiness—yet by as many different routes as the other class.

One conceives that the way to wealth and the way to happiness are the same, and finds his vast mistake in the pressure of cares, and the withering and scorching influence of avarice as it steals over the heart. Another seeks it in honor, and toils on, the slave of popular caprice, until he sinks beneath his efforts, a victim, and, perhaps, a show.

Another grasps at pleasure, and finds in every successive indulgence, the wretchedness of disappointment, if not the horrors of remorse.

And yet, as before, the broad, direct and certain road to happiness, is open and easy of access to all. Reason points to it, experience adds her testimony, and religion her appeals—yet, searching for it in every path, travelling every other road to attain it, the masses of mankind turn from the way of simple virtue, and never reach the end to which that pathway leads, and that alone.

A good wife should be like three things, which she should not be like.

She should be like a town clock—keep time and be regular; she should not be like a town clock—speak so loud that all the town may hear.

She should be like an echo—speak when she is spoken to; she should not be like an echo—always to have the last word.

She should be like a snail—keep within her own house; and she should not be like a snail—carry all upon her back.

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there, in such a large hand?"

"Arrah, honey, an' it's to my poor mother who is very deaf, that I am writing a loud letter."

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

And occurrences on the delivery of an Abolition Petition to him at Richmond, Indiana.

FROM THE LEXINGTON OBSERVER OF OCT. 15.

On the first of October, 1842, Mr. Clay being on his way from Dayton, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the Seat of Government of the State of Indiana, to which he had been previously invited, stopped at Richmond, a flourishing town in that State, where a vast multitude, amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand, had assembled to meet him, and greet and welcome his arrival among them. After taking some refreshment, he repaired to a stand provided for the occasion, from which he addressed the immense assemblage, in his accustomed manner, on the public topics of the day. It is not intended to report any part of that speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause. After its close, Mr. Clay was informed that a Mr. Mendenhall was present and desirous of presenting a petition to him, and he was requested for that purpose to ascend the stand. He did so, and delivered the petition to Mr. Clay. He handed it to a friend, who read it aloud to Mr. Clay, and to the assembly. The petition prayed, or requested that Mr. Clay would forthwith liberate all his slaves, unjustly, as it alleged, held in bondage, and placed the application principally on the ground that, by the Declaration of American Independence, it is declared "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," &c.

After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation, some cried out pull him (Mr. Mendenhall) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation were kindling against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay, might have exposed Mr. Mendenhall to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose, with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude, in a strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emotion. If it were to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and beseeched his fellow citizens, for their sake, for his country's sake, for his sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, and addressing him, said:

I will now, Sir, make to you and to this petition, such a response as becomes me. Allow me to say, that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of an American citizen, in presenting a *petition* to *me*. I am, like yourself, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power, or station, to a superior; but between us, there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? I am a total stranger, passing through your State, on my way to its capital, in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit it, to exchange friendly salutations with such of my fellow citizens of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and to accept of their hospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view parts of this State which I had never seen, I came here with hesitation and reluctance, because I apprehended that the motives of my journey might be misconceived and perverted. But when the fulfilment of an old promise to visit Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yielded to the solicitations of friends, and have presented myself among you.

Such is the occasion which has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to me. I am advanced in years, and neither myself nor the place of my residence is altogether unknown to the world. You might, at any time within these last 20 or 30 years, have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with perfect respect and liberal hospitality.

Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse conditions, and suppose you had been invited to Kentucky to partake of its hospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your farm and other property, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and according to the rites of hospitality?

I know well that you, and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of property in slaves. But the law in my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but then, you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights—aye, the property in slaves—which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons who, by erroneous representations, have been induced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few I am told, are free blacks, men, women, and children, who have been artfully deceived and imposed upon. A very large portion, I have been credibly informed, are the political opponents of the party to which I belong—Democrats, as they most undeservedly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, as they imagined, my feelings, and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly accuse us Whigs with abolition designs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought these distant democrats to think of the course of their friends here who have united in this petition?

And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the Independence of the Thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is desirable in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe, that in making that declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen States entertain such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose, would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council, a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution, a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa, until the year 1808. And I am bold to say, that if the doctrines of modern ultra political abolitionists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never! never!

[Great applause; and many voices echoing 'Never.']

I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery; but happy in their own exemption, from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens there, do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his Ancestors. But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with? if a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should be to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements. But there is an incalculable difference between the original formation of society, and a long existing organized society, with its ancient laws, institutions and establishment. Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the evils of slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, general and indiscriminate emancipation. In some of the States the number of slaves approximate towards an equality with that of the whites; in one or two, they surpass them. What would be the condition of the two races in those States upon the supposition of an immediate emancipation? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one homogeneous mass? Does any man recommend amalgamation—that revolting admixture, alike offensive to God and man? For those whom He, by their physical properties, has made unlike and put asunder, we may, without presumptuousness, suppose were never intended to be joined together in one of the holiest rites. And let me tell you, sir, if you do not already know it, that such are the feelings—prejudices, if you please, (and, what man claiming to be a Statesman will overlook or disregard, the deep seated and unconquerable prejudices of the People—in the slave States, that no human law could enforce a union between the two races.

What then would certainly happen? A struggle for political ascendancy; the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon the supposition of a general immediate emancipation in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon another part of the same Declaration of Independence, as Dorr and his deluded democratic followers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which an undefined majority have the right, at their pleasure, to subvert an existing government and institute a new one, in the place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races, civil war, carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastation, and the ultimate extermination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild and continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? I say continually improving; for if this gratifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, the responsibility must attach to the unfortunate agitation of the subject of abolition. In consequence of it, increased rigor in the police and further restraints have been imposed, and I do believe that gradual emancipation (the only method of liberation that has ever been thought safe or wise by any body in any of the slave States) has been postponed half a century.

With out any knowledge of the relations in which I stand to my slaves, or their individual condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your associates who have been active in getting up this petition, call upon me forthwith to liberate the whole of them. Now let me tell you that some half a dozen of them, from age, decrepitude, or infirmity, are wholly unable to gain a livelihood for themselves, and are a heavy charge upon me. Do you think that I should conform to the dictates of humanity, by ridding myself of that charge, and sending them forth into the world with the boon of liberty, to end a wretched existence in starvation? Another class is composed of helpless infants, with or without improvident mothers. Do you believe as a christian that I should perform my duty towards them by abandoning them to their fate? Then, there is another class who would not accept their freedom if I would give it to them. I have for many years owned a slave, that I wished would leave me, but he will not. What shall I do with this class?

What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleek and hearty, and are quite as civil and respectable in their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are.

[Great and continued laughter and applause.]

Let me recommend you, sir, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of Friends in the midst of which you reside. Meek, gentle, imbued with the genuine spirit of our benign religion, whilst in principle they are firmly opposed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead through blood, revolution and disunion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiness of the white as well as the black race; giving to the one their commiseration, to the other their kindest sympathy. Their instruments are not those of detraction and of war, but of peace, persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them throughout life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them, as a society, whatever a few individuals might have been tempted to do, to seize the occasion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me a personal indignity.

[This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was followed by loud bursts of applause.]

I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are actuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, although I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitation of the question. I have even many friends among them. But they are not monomaniacs, who, surrendering themselves to a single idea look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our solicitude should be abolition. They believe that there are duties to perform to the white man as well as the black. They want good government, good administration, and the general prosperity of their country.

I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration, but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society, would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars, for their benefit, if I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacles in the way of their emancipation.

And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood.—Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor. And you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shown yourself.

[Rapturous applause followed the conclusion of the speech.]

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. CLAY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MR. CLAY IN INDIANA.

Mr. Clay's speech in Indiana was in his best style. Speaking of his enthusiastic reception, he said that his return from Dayton resembled more the progress of a Roman conqueror, after the successful conquest of rival nations, than the reception of an humble citizen of an humble State, without power and without patronage. He could not help contrasting the scenes of the last few days with his condition fifteen years ago. Then, said Mr. Clay, (raising his voice) it appeared as if all mankind conspired against me. My motives were traduced, my character aspersed and villified; but I was strong *here*, HERE, (striking his breast) in honesty and fidelity to my country. I said then—and thank God the People of Indiana are sustaining the declaration!—that "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain."—But, fellow citizens, gratifying as are these manifestations of regard to me, personally, and pleased as I am to reciprocate them, I am not vain or presumptuous enough to suppose that I am worthy of the scene which surrounds me. No, no! *It is the cause*—THE GLORIOUS CAUSE—the system of National Policy, of which I have long been an humble advocate, that calls forth this exhibition of feeling—this display of sensibility.

Mr. Clay stated what those principles were—

1st. "A currency of uniform value, springing from the will of the Nation."

2d. "The duty of the National Legislature to give protection to the industry of the People of the United States."

Mr. Clay said he would not quarrel with any one about *forms*. The bill would meet his approbation which afforded satisfaction to the greatest numbers. He looked to the substance rather than to the form. He should prefer that the principles of the Compromise Act be adhered to as closely as possible. The *home* valuation should have been insisted upon, though some gentlemen of the South deemed it impracticable. Mr. Clay differed with them on this subject. He knew that the Compromise Act of 1833 never could have received the sanction of Congress but for the incorporation of this most salutary principle; and if it cannot now be carried out, the Compromise Act should be abandoned. He was for a Tariff for Revenue to the Government and Protection to the manufacturers.

3d. The curtailment of the arbitrary use of the Executive power, and especially the resistance of the monarchical feature, the Veto, transferred from foreign governments, and engrafted on our own.

4th. The Distribution of the proceeds of the public Lands, which, though now suspended by the exercise of Executive power, he hoped would not be longer than the suspension of some of the Banks in the redemption of their notes.

5th. Upon the subject of Internal Improvements, Mr. Clay said that although he did not doubt the power of the General Government to carry out a system of public improvements, as heretofore expressed in the Senate, he would be willing to abandon that power, in exchange for the one of distribution, except as it related to Lake Harbors, the Commerce of the Seaboard, and the National Roads. These ought to be prosecuted under authority of the General Government.

MR. CLAY'S VIEWS OF THE TREATY.

Having stated, briefly, the policy of the Whigs, since in power, (*if* in power they have ever been since the death of Gen. Harrison,) Mr. Clay said it was right that he should say something of the good done, and the reason why more was not accomplished. In the first place, he would allude to the recent Treaty with Great Britain. General Jackson's Administration made various efforts to settle the long existing difficulties with that Power, but failed in every case. The King of Holland was selected as an umpire, but his award was promptly rejected by the then existing administration, and the delicate matters involved were left in a condition which threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries. The Whigs, since they came into power, have, I am proud to say, honorably achieved a settlement of the questions at issue. I take great pleasure in awarding to the President—who deserves so little commendation in other respects—and to the Secretary of State, all the credit due them for this negotiation. It is true, we have not gained much, not as much land as that awarded by the King of Holland. We get Rouse's Point, and the navigation of the St. John's river, though somewhat under British influence. On the whole, said Mr. Clay, I believe neither party has gained any great advantage, and, had I been a Senator, I should have voted for its ratification. That the peace secured by it will be permanent, I have great confidence, for experience teaches that those treaties are most enduring where *neither* party has secured any undue advantage.

Upon all these topics Mr. Clay spoke eloquently. We add a paragraph or two upon other matters of interest adverted to by the distinguished orator:

Mr. Clay went on to advert to the domestic policy of the Nation, and to the Extra Session of Congress, called by the lamented Harrison. He acknowledged that he advised, in part, the convocation of that session. It was necessary to give efficiency to previous triumphs. Fellow citizens, said Mr. Clay, what did *you* mean by the victory of 1840? Did you mean only to change one tenant of the White House for another? Was it to be a barren victory? No! no! The object *you* had in view was to produce a radical change in the policy of the Government. *You* wished to see the currency restored, disordered exchanges rectified, a revival of business secured, and all the great measures decreed by the will of the Nation established. Forty years had attested the utility of a National Bank, in establishing a National Currency. At that extra session, a Bank Bill was introduced, and contrary to the general expectation, vetoed by the President. So anxious, however, were the Whigs to carry out the will of the Nation, that some of them (*I* was not of the number) wished to ascertain from Mr. Tyler *what kind* of a Bank Bill would meet *his* approbation. He (Mr. Clay) could not go and ask any Executive a question of that sort. The President did tell them. They exhibited the draft of a bill, and with his own hand and his own pen he altered the title. He told *them* he would sign it—he told his Secretary of State that it would be approved by him. This was one of the occasions on which (contrary to his general practice and the habits of his life,) he "kept dark." He felt sure that if he favored it, that very favor would be likely to prejudice the measure in the estimation of the Executive. I felt precisely like that venerable and estimable patriot, Jonathan Roberts, when lately asked "how many Clay men are there in the Custom House?" (Loud laughter.)—We passed the bill in the Senate in the same shape in which it came from the House, and as exhibited to the President—body, head, and tail. Would you suppose it possible that a bill thus prepared would receive his veto! Singular as it must appear, it was vetoed, and on such principles, too, as left us no hope of establishing any bill calculated to correct the currency of the country.

At the same session, a Tariff Bill was passed, which furnished eight or ten millions to the Treasury. Nor was this all. Owing to the misgovernment which had so long afflicted the nation, the people were suffering pecuniary embarrassments, and a salutary Bankrupt Law seemed called for by the public distress. Though here, in the West, we did not need it, I felt that it was due to the country—the *whole* country. Here, said Mr. C., let me correct a mistake which seems to be abroad in some quarters, resembling an old story of many years standing. When I voted for Mr. Adams, it was said that I violated *instructions*. *Not so!* When I gave that vote, I represented the Lexington District, and it is a well known fact, that at no period since that vote was cast, has the Lexington District reversed it, in any manner. The counties which composed it never gave a majority for Gen. Jackson. The Legislature had no power over members of Congress. Both are equally the servants of the People—elected by the People—and subject alone to their correction. I was sustained by the People who elected *me*, and to them I dare appeal for my justification. In regard to the Bankrupt Bill I was never instructed. The House passed resolutions to that effect; they were sent to the Senate, amended, returned to the House, the amendment not concurred in, and the matter fell between the two branches of the Legislature.

The Whig Policy in Regard to Money.

The examples of England, Ireland, Scotland and France are all abandoned; and miserable and wretched Spain and Portugal, and the neighboring colony of Cuba, held up to us as samples of a *hard-money* country! We Whigs go for all the money we can honestly get, and as good as we can get. We go for well regulated Banks for State purposes, and a well regulated National Bank for the Union, to furnish a national currency. Many cry for *hard-money*, though the jingling of a dollar has not astonished their pockets for many a day. They reminded him of the anecdote he once heard of a good honest emigrant from North Carolina, who was met on the summit of Clinch Mountain, returning back to that State, after visiting and settling for some time in one of the fertile valleys of the West. His whole appearance, and that of his retinue, bespoke the most abject poverty. His wife was in tatters—his poor old horse a mere skeleton of bones—a carcase on which the buzzards might be supposed to hold a preemption of many years standing—a half dozen children sat suspended in a bag on either side of the poor beast—the good man and his spouse walking in apparent contentedness with the *moving* spectacle. He was asked where he was going? "Back to North Carolina—I don't like your Western country—*you have no market for suplus products out there!*" (Roars of laughter.) No! there was no market for such rags and horses out in this lovely valley! (Renewed laughter.) Our Democratic friends and the good honest North Carolinian—and some of the Whigs too—are in the same condition. They cry for hard money, when they have not a dollar's worth in the world.

DEMOCRATS.

I have conceded, said Mr. Clay, to our opponents the term *democrat*, out of mere politeness, without admitting any exclusive claim of theirs to that title. I was myself born a democrat—rocked in the cradle of the Revolution—and at the darkest period of that ever memorable struggle for freedom. I recollect in 1781 or '82, a visit made by Tarlton's troops to the house of my mother, and of their running their swords into the new made graves of my father and grandfather, thinking they contained hidden treasures. Though then not more than four years of age, the circumstance of that visit is vividly remembered, and it will be to the last moment of my life. I was born a democrat—was raised and nurtured a Republican—and shall die a Republican, in the faith and principles of my fathers.

The Globe and Mr. Calhoun.—The assertion of the Madisonian that the Globe was secretly opposed to Mr. Calhoun, has thrown that paper quite into the fidgets. After a long, intemperate rigmarole against the late Treaty, denouncing those who made it and palliating the cause of those who voted for it, of whom Mr. Calhoun took the lead, the Globe closes thus in the true tomahawk and fustian style:

"As to Mr. Calhoun, we think that our paper has long since shown that, with us, 'by-gones are by-gones.' We did, in former times, say some pretty hard things of him; and, we are afraid, in return, as hard things were said of us. But we have long since sat down in the same council-house, and smoked the calumet together. Our war-hatchets are unburied, *only to wet them to the eyes in the blood of our common enemies;* and, should a national convention appoint him our great chief, we will follow his war-path, and fight in his shade, as long as a foe to the great democratic tribe remains to darken our skies with the smoke of his wigwam, or leave his track upon the leaves of our hunting grounds." [Bravo!]

The Globe is perfectly safe in promising support to Mr. Calhoun *if* he is nominated by a National Convention, well knowing that in such a Convention, "*Buckerised*" for the purpose, Mr. Van Buren would beat him two to one.

The Madisonian says: "We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the Democratic ranks by the Regency party, if the *ability* is possessed to do it."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

In reply to all the wooing and courting of the Globe, by the Madisonian, the Globe very bluffly gives as its opinion, that "a Chief Magistrate who felt the dignity and responsibility of his station, would not permit" Daniel Webster, after his late speech, to remain in his Cabinet. Mr. Tyler does permit Daniel Webster to remain in his Cabinet, *ergo*, in the opinion of the Globe, Mr. Tyler "does not feel the dignity and responsibility of his office!" What a precious set of friends the President coaxes around him.

Alex. Gaz.

What has Locofocoism done? What are its fruits?—*Phil. Even. Journal.*

Destroyed the best currency the world ever saw—broke down the credit of the country—beggared hundreds of thousands of its citizens—corrupted public morals—held out the offices under the government as bribes to the most profligate—repudiated the honest debts of States, and entailed almost every possible disgrace upon the nation.

Rich. Whig.

"*How Many Clay Men are there?*"—The following vote was taken on board the steamer Juniata, on her recent passage from St. Louis to Louisville: Clay 59; Van Buren 18; Johnson 2; Scott 1; Tyler, Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan & Co., none.

Wheeling Gazette.

Mr. Paul R. George, it seems, just appointed Naval Store Keeper at Brooklyn, before he was fairly warm in his seat, has been removed and Mr. Craven re-appointed in his stead.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Whigs carried this State in 1838 by 10,000 majority, securing a large majority in Joint Ballot of the Legislature. By an express law of the State, a U. S. Senator was to be chosen by that Legislature on a specified day. But was any chosen? No. And why? Because the Loco-Focos had a majority in the Senate, elected in former years, and *this Senatorial majority*, in palpable violation of their official oaths, *refused to permit an election*. They would not make a nomination nor let the Whigs do it, would not go into Joint Ballot, but *deliberately prevented any election*, and left the State unrepresented in the Senate at the commencement of the ensuing Session. This was done through a Hold-Over majority in the Senate, many members grossly misrepresenting their respective constituencies, and all paltering with their sworn duty. Yet the whole party justified and sustained them in this course: not a murmur was heard in the camp of Loco-Focoism from Maine to Georgia.

In Tennessee the same party have more recently done the same thing with the hearty approval of its Press and its Voters.

Now the Whigs have a chance to do just so in Maryland. They know they have a majority of the votes in that State, and could choose a Senator of their own faith by merely putting the election over to another year. But what of it? Does any Whig propose or desire such a course? Does any think of it? Who does not know that the whole party would frown down the proposition!

And what would Loco-Focoism do? Do we not see the whole party coolly bagging the Senator as already *gained* in Maryland, though no more gained than a Whig in New York in 1838 or in Tennessee in 1841. And what a howl of astonishment and execration we should hear from the whole Loco-Foco Press if the Whigs were now to do in Maryland just what our opponents have done and justified in New York and Tennessee!

Such is the difference in respect for law and constituted authority between the two parties.—*New York Tribune.*

In view of the venomous assaults daily made upon the political principles and qualities of the great Western Statesman, it is most gratifying to his friends to find him disdaining to withhold due credit even from that Administration by which those assaults have been too much countenanced and encouraged. In this conduct on the part of the distinguished Kentuckian, as illustrated by the following incident, we have an example worthy of all praise and honor.

In his late speech at Indianapolis, Mr. Clay alluded to the settlement of the North-eastern Boundary Question, and said:

"General Jackson's Administration made various efforts to settle the long-existing difficulties with that Power, but failed in every case. The King of Holland was selected as an umpire, but his award was promptly rejected by the then existing Administration, and the delicate matters involved were left in a condition which threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries. The Whigs, since they came into power, have, I am proud to say, honorably achieved a settlement of the questions at issue. I take great pleasure in awarding to the President—who deserves so little commendation in other respects—and to the Secretary of State, all the credit due them for this negotiation."

"*A Judicious Tariff.*"—There is now no doubt that Col. Johnson is out "on his own hook" as a candidate for the Presidency, and if we are not greatly deceived the other Locofoco aspirants will find it no easy matter to elbow him off the track.

During his electioneering tour through Pennsylvania the Colonel has availed himself of the same device which Gen. Jackson so successfully employed when he was a candidate for the Presidency. The Colonel, like the General, is in Pennsylvania "a judicious tariff man." Among the workshops and factories of Pittsburg he discoursed of the necessity of protecting the industry of our own citizens with an unction which was truly admirable, and which will prove a "wet blanket to any hopes which Mr. Van Buren might have entertained of getting a foothold in the "Keystone State."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Speaking of the sale of Nicholas Biddle's place, "Andalusia," by the Sheriff of Bucks county, the Philadelphia Evening Courier says—"It is merely a matter of form, for the purpose of making a legal transfer of the property from the father to the son, the latter holding a large mortgage upon the property."

What order will Captain Tyler give his Secretary of the Treasury, if Cushing comes in? "Auention! Forward, march!" The New York Tattler is the author of this; it is good

A New Indian Treaty.—The St. Louis Republican states that a treaty has just been concluded between Governor Chambers, of Iowa, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Sac and Fox nations of Indians, by which the Sacs and Foxes have sold to the Government all their country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, amounting to about twelve millions of acres. The Indians are, however, to remain in possession of the western portion of their territory three years—the eastern portion, including the country between the present boundary and the White Breast river on the Des Moines, to be given up the first of May next. The United States are to provide a home for the Sacs and Foxes on the west side of the Missouri. The price paid for the land is about $1,050,000, of which eight hundred thousand dollars are to be invested for the Indians—the United States guarantying an annual interest of five per cent. The Republican adds, that the country ceded is rich and beautiful, and that the treaty is regarded as very favorable to the Government and no less so to the Indians. The lands will cost about nine cents per acre.

D. GILCHRIST,
Surgeon Dentist,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 4th inst., and remain until the 15th, for the purpose of attending to his profession. Nov. 1.

THE TIMES.

The Nashville Banner states that im-mense sacrifices of property are almost da-ly made in Middle Tennessee. It says:

"We will mention, by way of example, that on Saturday last, eleven large likely mules, two ne-wagons, costing $150 apiece, and a negro man, mid-dle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin, at sh-riff's sale, and in the aggregate brought but $5[illegible]

Trade in New York.—The New York Express says: "Here there is the same lan-guor there has been in all business matters. Our fall season has come, and nearly gone, yet but little business has been transacted. There is a general complaint on the part of all classes that they have had but a very small trade. Dry goods, of every kind and description, are selling at most ruinous pri-ces. The country merchants have bought but very sparingly, and even that has amounted to a very small sum. It is very obvious that the farmer, at the present rate of produce, can realize but a very poor re-turn for his labor."

The Kentucky correspondent of the Philadelphia United States Gazette states that at Lexington, on the 10th instant, "Corn sold at from $3 to $5 *per acre* in the field, and hemp at $6 to $8 *in the stack*. The last sale of clear hemp which has come to my knowledge was at three cents per pound. These prices do not justify the produce.—There is a slight movement in the article of pork, which is selling at $1 75 nett, and at $1 25 on foot. These prices do not pay the farmer for his labor, but they are the best that can be obtained. The principal purchaser in this market is buying to ship to England; thus opening to us an entirely new trade. It is this new market alone that can enable our farmers to sustain themselves at the present price of land and labor."

NEW YORK, October 24.

The fall trade is gradually falling off. The amount of business this season has been much less than usual. The price of produce has been so low, that the farmers have not the means to pay. Goods of all descriptions, but particularly domestics, have ranged at lower prices than we have ever known them to sell at; cotton goods, particularly, which are most protected by the Tariff, are as low, if not lower, than they ever have been; thus establishing the fact that although there is a protective duty laid, yet it has not enhanced prices, nor does the consumer pay any increased rate, or, in other words, is he taxed to support the manufacturers. There is so much capital and skill in this country that the competition has become quite as great as is desirable; and goods are made with such facility, that there is very little profit left to those engaged in manufactures.

The cotton goods of this country, particularly the cheaper descriptions, are brought to such perfection that they take the lead and are preferred in all the South American markets, nor can the British come in competition with them. The export of these goods is enormous. We were forcibly struck with the success the American cottons has arrived at from the relation of a friend who has recently returned from his travels in Greece, Syria, and Egypt. He states that in all the bazaars in Cairo, (Egypt) he saw displayed American cotton goods, with the *Lowell Stamp* carefully exposed to attract the eye of strangers. This is a fact worth a thousand theories.—*Express.*

Wheat in the United States.—It is estimated that the Wheat crop of 1842 will exceed that of 1839 by 30 per cent. The increase of 1842, it is believed, also will be an increase of 20 per cent. upon the product of 1841, and amount to the aggregate production of one hundred and ten million and two hundred and sixty-nine thousand bushels. The statistics of consumption in the United States, in ordinary years, is four bushels of wheat, or a fraction over four-fifths of a barrel of flour per annum to every inhabitant; (this also allows for the quantity used in manufacturing and other purposes) consequently, with our present population, now not short of 18,500,000, the consumption will be seventy-four millions of bushels; on account of the low price, however, the consumption this year is estimated at four and a half bushels per head, making an aggregate consumption of 83,250,000 bushels; thus there will be a surplus of 27,019,000 bushels to supply foreign demand.

New York Express.

By the late arrival from Liverpool, we perceive that the leading Tory papers in London, (the Times, the Standard, &c.) have come out vigorously in defence of Tyler and the Loco-Focos, and in furious denunciation of the whole Whig policy in Congress, including the Tariff, which they condemn in the same language as the Madisonian, the Evening Post, the Charleston Mercury, the Washington Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, and all the Tory-Loco papers in the nation.

The London Times is also very animated in defence of the Veto power against the attacks of Adams and Clay.

Which is the real "British Party" in this country? Was not Mr. Van Buren right in 1830, when he instructed our Minister in London to assure the British Government that General Jackson and himself were much more favorable to British interests and pretensions than Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had been? And now American freemen, read and reflect on which side in our contest are the sympathies of the monarchists and aristocrats of Great Britain?

New York Courier & Enquirer.

"*Time is Money.*"—So Franklin observed. It is very true, and some people take plenty of it to pay their debts.—*Picayune.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 24th day of November, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock,

One Lot on North street, known as			Nott Lot.
One do	ditto,	do	Morgan Lot.
One do	ditto,	do	Van Lot.
One do	ditto,	do	Dobbin Lot.

Also, the Store and improvements occupied by John Shaw as a Grocery and Barter Store, on the East side of Gillespie street,—a first rate stand, being within one door of Market Square. Terms liberal and at sale.

By order of Isaac Sullivan.

WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

November 2, 1842. 20ts

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: You have doubtless heard, ere this, that our estimable fellow citizen, Elijah Bostick, one of our members elect to the next Legislature, is no more. A few days previous to his death, he transmitted to the Governor his resignation as a member of the Legislature, and a Writ of Election was forthwith issued. The 15th of November will, I am informed, be the day of election;—and, as usual, when a place of honor or trust has become vacant by death or other means, there are a score of feet ready to step into one pair of shoes. There are two Whig candidates already in the field. This is not as it should be.—"A house that is divided against itself cannot stand." The Locos have their nag on the turf also, and seem to relay the flattering unction to their souls," that by means of Whig division, Whig apathy, family influence, and skilful management, they may be able to shove him through the polls ahead of his competitors. Let not such a story be told in Gath! Your valuable paper has a wide circulation among the Whigs of Richmond. Exhort them to unite on the most available candidate, no matter in what part of the county he may reside, so he is a Whig. The Locos are trying to persuade the Whigs that it will make no difference who is elected, inasmuch as the majority in the Legislature will be against them at all events—*ergo* they should doff politics and their merit—*id est* for *their* man. MERIT, forsooth! What merit as a lawgiver has he whose principles, if carried out, would subvert the government to which he owes allegiance, and convert the independent yeomanry of his country, the very men on whom he calls to elect him, into hewers of wood and drawers of water!—would reduce the wages of labor to a nonentity, and clothe the nation in desolation and mourning? A modest request truly—that the Whigs of Richmond should abandon their long-cherished principles—abjure the faith in which they have been brought up—bow the knee to Baal, and kiss dust from the foot that has so often trampled on him! Let them do it, and the whole State will cry with

"Age, thou art sham'd:
Rhenish and thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!"

Let not the Whigs of Richmond to let no such reproach be cast upon their hitherto unsullied escutcheon; but to come out to the polls; to gird up their loins and vindicate their principles with the undying souls of Catoes. Loco Focoism must exalt its horn in Richmond;—*Delenda est* Carthago! Impress upon each voter the necessity of going to the box and depositing his ballot. On a single suffrage may hang the issue of the day. To neglect only an inestimable privilege that we enjoy, is a sacred duty that we owe to our country. Our ancestors who secured to us the liberties which we now enjoy, and to our posterity, to whom we are bound by the ties of nature to transmit these Hesperian fruits in pristine freshness. Exhort them not to indulge in lethargy by the lazy reflection—"its no use to exert ourselves; there will be a majority against us in the Legislature in spite of our efforts." But what if there should be such a majority! Why, let us meet and carry out their destructive policy. Then strike at the Institutions of their country in the madness of an Erostratus, and then see if we do not give the pious fools who built them up, to "uproar the universal peace, confound all the elements," and clothed in their "little brief authority," play their "fantastic tricks before high heaven," until the fathers of the Constitution, looking down upon them from the battlements of glory, weep. But the Whig who faithfully discharges his duty will enjoy that sweet peace of mind, make the consolatory reflection—I did not conduce directly or indirectly, in the remotest degree, to state of things;—my country, "thou canst not say I did it."

Will the Whigs of Richmond bore through the mud Rebuke a banner, on the proud folds of which is inscribed, "All Whigs but 79." Richmond will yet stamp this inscription on her banner. Then is it not a little queer that one of that number too who calls himself a *Democrat*, could give the assurance to offer himself as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond? Surely that must be Hall *democracy*, if it would take a man of no minority to represent the majority.

Assailed by the Locos, that we should make an issue upon party spirit. Ah, are you there, Locos! It was your bull, I presume, that you say. When did you become so patriotic? *Tempora mutantur.* Did your ever entertain this idea when you took it into your noddle to elect a part of your party to the Legislature from Richmond? Well, you will have a majority in the House, we'll see whether you practice what you preach when you get to Ivying off your Senatorial and Congressional districts—when you get to electing State officers, &c. &c. I fear that you are only sneering; but, as I before observed, we'll believe with the sagacious Hudibras, their author commentary on a man's creed than

"——matter of fact is,
And we are lost or all led to
Men's principles by what they do."

It is not a little amusing that such a plea should be set up on behalf of the most rabid partizan in the State who has never subjected his tracks to even the least degree since his party harness was first put on him, but has

"—— Skelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Despising wind and rain and fire."

He labored harder to thwart the Whigs of Richmond than all the rest of his little squad of followers;" one who, no longer ago than last August upon his legs in the old Court House several hours together, blowing the Locofoco bellows—puffing away like a very Æolus at the city of Richmond, belaboring them for a set of men inflated with some sort of gas, disagreeable to smell and led astray by the "disgusting mummery of skins and cider gourds;" one who went to the polls on the 20th of May, to eructate his venom upon the Whigs of the entire State! What true friends there in this County who will not, when called to lay aside his party predilections for the time, this Magnus Apollo of the Richmond Democracy out, in the spirit and language of Paul, "under the coppersmith hath done me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works." The Whigs of Richmond, surely, must know how to appreciate democratic professions and democratic zeal, and if they suffer themselves to be beguiled with a kiss, or wheedled into the support of one who has no one sympathy in common with them, why it will not be for them to complain. They can go to Raleigh and chuckle over their folly in the indulgence of his party, yoke their County to the chariot of different politics to deprive them of a Senator for years to come. *Gerrymander* them out of a member of Congress for the same length of time, and then taunt them with the language of Mokanna the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, "Ye would be saved victims, and ye are."

MOUNTAIN CREEK.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1842.

Hon. Wm. Upham, (Whig) of Montpelier, has been elected Senator from Vermont for six years from the 4th of March next.

Francis J. Grund has been appointed, we learn from the Philadelphia Courier, Weigh-master in the Philadelphia Custom House, in the place of Mr. Shultz. Grund was sent Consul to Bremen, but the Senate refused to ratify his nomination, and he came home. An *American* has been dismissed from office to make place for this "Swiss bodier."

William S. Allen, a Tyler editor in St. Louis, has been appointed Register of the Land Office there, vice Col. N. P. Taylor, resigned.

Mr. Spencer has been a general deserter—he was a *Bucktail*, a Clintonian, a Democrat, an Anti-Mason, a People's man, a Jackson man, and a Whig, and he is now a Tyler man. From each and all of these he has been a regular deserter. The man cannot be true—he will rule or ruin.—*Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—We regret to learn that Elijah Bostick, Esq., one of the Members elected from Richmond County to our State Legislature, died a few days ago. He was much esteemed, and his loss will be deplored by an extensive connection and acquaintance.

A special election to fill the vacancy, is, we understand, to be held on the 15th inst. There are three Candidates, Isaac Dockery and Neill McNair, (Whigs,) and Walter F. Leak, (Loco.) We hope that there is no need that we should add one word to the appeal by a correspondent, in another column, to induce every Whig in the Whig county of Richmond to go to the polls and prevent the possibility of a Locofoco being returned as their representative. We do not think it in keeping with Mr. Leak's character as a high-minded gentleman, thus to endeavor to creep into the Legislature, at a special election, when there are two Whigs out, and when he did not venture to offer at the regular election. If, however, he has no scruples in the way, the Whigs owe it to themselves and to him, to teach him that they are not in favor of *accidental* representatives, any more than of accidental Presidents:—that they think the majority, and not the minority, should be represented in the Legislature.

We are requested to state, that a Silver Goblet will be shot for to-morrow, by the Rifle Corps, in the valley between Hay Mount and Harrington Hill.

Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of War, has published a very long letter in defence of the Administration and its measures, and in denunciation of the Whig party, and of its great leader, Mr. Clay. The object, of course, is to aid the Locofocos in the New York Election, which is to take place on Tuesday next. How far he may have influence to affect that election, we of course know not. The Whig papers in New York think that no Whig vote will be lost by his defection. The Albany Evening Journal says, "that throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State he will find not one response in the Whig party, and those who have most respected and esteemed Mr. Spencer will most deeply lament and unequivocally condemn the course he has adopted." The Express says, "We hear but little more than one opinion of this extraordinary letter, and that is that it is essentially dishonest. Hereafter no party will trust Mr. Spencer. He has lost the respect of all, and of course the confidence. He has been with both parties, and has betrayed both."

The Locofoco papers, whilst they sneer at Mr. Spencer's motives in this publication, as a desire to keep in office, are delighted with the Letter itself, from which they look for important aid to their cause.

The letter is full of adulation of Mr. Tyler. One would suppose, from Mr. Spencer's statements, that he was immeasurably superior, in point of wisdom, firmness, and integrity, to all his Cabinet together, or to any of his great predecessors. Such gross flattery might sicken any body but Mr. Tyler, his two sons, and John Jones of the Madisonian, for whose especial benefit the dish was doubtless prepared, and whose stomachs will bear any thing.

At the dissolution of the Cabinet, in September 1841, Mr. Spencer wrote a call to the Whigs in New York, to meet in Convention at Syracuse, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at Mr. Tyler's "capricious exercise of that last remnant of Kingly power in our Constitution, the Executive Veto," of his "voluntary separation from the Whig party," of his appointment of "one of his and our political opponents [Barker] to one of the most important posts in the Treasury, from which he had just been removed." He spoke of Mr. Tyler's treachery to the Whigs in the strongest terms of denunciation.

About ten days after this call was published, Mr. Tyler offered Mr. Spencer a seat in the new Cabinet. All his Whig indignation was forgotten; he accepted the office, and abandoned his party. He endeavors to account for this in his letter, by saying that he did not then know all the circumstances. A seat in the Cabinet is doubtless a very efficient enlightener on this point.

The letter is too long for a particular notice of its various statements. The following paragraph, however, is worthy of special attention:—

"In proof of the absence of all selfish, interested, or ambitious motives on the part of the President, in the course to which his conviction of duty prompted, I may now advert to a fact long known to me, which has been promulgated in the newspapers of the day, vouched for by at least one Whig editor, stated by a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, in a speech lately delivered at Newburyport, *upon authority*, and hitherto not denied. The fact is, that, previous to returning the second bank bill to Congress with his objections, in full view of the assaults to be made upon him, and with the purpose of removing all cause of agitation, as well as to secure himself against unjust imputations, the President submitted to his then cabinet whether he should, in the message then about to be transmitted to Congress, announce a resolution to retire from public life at the expiration of the existing term; and that against his doing so, all the members of the cabinet, then present, protested, on the ground that such an announciation would not have the effect to produce peace or quiet, but would only change the direction of faction; that no one had a right to expect such a step from him, as he had not been elected President; and no obligation existed that should interpose any barrier between him and a direct vote of the people."

The "fact" here stated by Mr. Spencer, as "long known" to him, is now for the first time promulgated by such *authority* as to call upon the members of the former Cabinet for a statement of its truth or falsehood. We have reason to believe that it is a sheer falsehood, invented by some one of the occupants of the White House, and forming one of the "circumstances" by which Mr. Spencer has been (very willingly no doubt,) reconciled to Mr. Tyler's treachery, but which will fail of its effect upon any but office holders like himself.

Our reasons for believing the statement to be utterly false, are, first, that we cannot entertain so ridiculous a story as that Messrs. Badger, Bell, Ewing, Crittenden, and Granger, ever held out to Mr. Tyler the most remote idea that they thought he might with propriety be a candidate for a second term. They were pledged in favor of the one term rule, and they could have had no such exalted opinion of Mr. Tyler's capacity or popularity as to dream of the Whig party, (which looked to Mr. Clay with almost perfect unanimity,) ever being willing to forego its preference not less than its principle, by taking up Mr. Tyler.

2dly. It is distinctly stated by the members of the Cabinet who resigned, that they were never consulted respecting the veto of the second bank bill; that they knew nothing, except from common rumor, of the President's intention to veto it. This statement, in which these gentlemen united, is utterly at variance with Mr. Spencer's assertion, which he makes so boldly, of "a fact long known to him," that the Cabinet was consulted on the subject, that they were told of the veto message then about to be sent to Congress, and that they advised against a particular declaration being incorporated in it. This is conclusive evidence to us, in the absence of any thing further, that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Cushing have been deceived as to the "fact" they so much rely upon.

Not less unworthy of belief is the paragraph of Mr. Spencer's letter which immediately follows the above, in which it is asserted, "that the Whig leaders in Congress carried a message to the President, to the effect that, if he would engage not to disturb any members of his then Cabinet in the enjoyment of their offices, the second bank bill should be postponed." We have no doubt that this is a coinage of the same brain with the other; and when the names of the "Whig leaders" who are said to have carried such a message are given, it will be made apparent. It will require something more explicit than the above to convince any one in North Carolina that George E. Badger ever negotiated for the privilege of being retained in an office which he never sought, and hastened to abandon at the instant that he found it could not be held without dishonor. The thing is not credible.

THE AUTHOR OF "HAON."—In our last we noticed the extinguisher which Mr. Stuart of Va. had put on a false statement of a conversation between the President and himself. That statement was originally supposed to have been Mr. Noah's own; but he said that it was not, and that neither the President nor any of his responsible friends, had given to it any authority, direct or implied. It was, he said, written by a New York friend.

The Editor of the Detroit Advertiser, who has recently been to Washington, says that he KNOWS, and can prove, that the letter signed "Haon" was written by John Tyler, Jr., the President's son and Private Secretary! If this be true, in what a light does it place the President and his son! After skulking behind the dignity of the Presidential office, and using that as a pretence why he could not condescend to refute the statements of the resigned members of his Cabinet, he permits his son and secretary to publish false statements of his private conversations respecting those very occurrences, and then, when called to account, to take refuge in utter obscurity as a "New York friend" of the Editor of the Union!

The Madisonian in effect admits that young Tyler is the author of the letter. It says,—

"For ourselves, we care not *who* he is. His statements are corroborated by the published speeches or letters of the most distinguished men of the country, all of whom had opportunities, more or less perfect, of arriving at the truth of what they have asserted."

That is to say, the same John Tyler, Jr. has told the same story to Messrs. Cushing and Spencer, and they have spoken it in their speeches and written it in their letters, and thus "*corroborated*" a statement of a conversation between the President and Mr. Stuart, the truth of which could only be known to themselves, and which the latter denies and the former does not affirm! A notable conclusion of the sage John Jones!

Mr. Tyler promised in his Inaugural, that he would not permit any office holder to interfere with party politics;—such an offence should be cause of removal. A rare commentary on this text is afforded by a letter which has found its way into the papers, from Redwood Fisher, a Clerk in the New York Post Office, to the Postmaster General, the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, which gives a detail of all the operations of the Tyler men in that great City, of their efforts to form a party, their prospects, &c. From the tenor of the letter, it is evident that the Tylerites are only *pretending* to be at work for the benefit of the Locos. Their object is to make up a party for Tyler himself; and they unite with the Locofocos only for the purpose of drawing off from the latter the requisite number of the rank and file.

The following Postscript to the letter is in the genuine spoils vein:—

"The Union has already a circulation of 3000, which is increasing. I have heard inquiry made, now the press is established, when the order will be given, in due form, to give it the printing of Post office blanks, which still go, as formerly, to the Express, or rather to Townsend & Brooks. The Postmaster probably waits direct orders on the subject.

Some of our Bank officers who are rather timid, are getting an unnecessary alarm at the amount of specie drawn for shipment South. They can certainly well spare all that will be needed for this purpose. Up to Saturday we believe about $1,200,000 has been sent; and the New Orleans packet of to-morrow takes about $300,000 additional.

New York Tribune.

Before Gen. Jackson's notable "*reform*" of the currency, there was no occasion to produce an "alarm" of this kind. There was no necessity for encountering the expense and risk of shipping specie from New York to New Orleans, to buy cotton, only to be returned within six months to buy goods in New York,—and in each case producing a temporary scarcity of specie, unsettling the business of both communities, and terminating in panics, runs, and supensions.

The great evil which the country labored under, ten years ago, and which Gen. Jackson has most effectually remedied, was, that the sound credit of the Banks and the merchants, enabled the latter to buy all the cotton at New Orleans by means of bills of exchange, which answered all the purposes of specie, because they were drawn upon the value of an article which would command specie any where; and which avoided the expense and alarm of transporting specie. *Now*, neither Banks nor merchants have the requisite credit to transact such a business, and the necessary amount of specie not being in New Orleans, it must be shipped there from New York, alarming and expensive though the operation be. Who is benefited by the change! It is plain that the Banks and the merchants are not. Are the planters—the only other party interested! An answer to this question is furnished by the prices of cotton at New Orleans—4¼ to 8 cents, the principal sales being from 5¼ to 6¼ cents.

If all parties are thus sufferers in pocket by the "Reform," it cannot be denied that they are gainers in one particular—they have had a plentiful stock of Locofoco "glory" since the Jackson reign commenced.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—We are looking for important news from this quarter. At the last dates, the belligerents were mustering their forces for a desperate struggle.

NEW JERSEY.—Gov'r Pennington has been re-elected, and William L. Dayton has been elected Senator in Congress, in place of Mr Southard, deceased. All Whigs.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The complete returns of the election for eight Members of Congress have been received, as follows:—

Whig.		Locofoco.	
Habersham,	33 483	Cooper,	35,451
Gamble,	33,249	Lamar,	35,307
Wright,	33,215	Cobb,	35,267
Wilde,	32 997	Black,	35 220
Chappell,	32,980	Stiles,	35 164
Kenan,	32 827	Harralson,	35,163
King,	32,822	Lumpkin,	35,161
Smead,	32,554	Millen,	35,026

It will be seen, that Cooper, the highest Loco, beats Habersham, the highest Whig, 1,968 votes, whilst Millen, the lowest Loco, beats Habersham but 1,543. The average Locofoco majority is 2,200; last year, in the Governor's election, it was 4,186. Whig gain 1,986. The Locofoco majority in the Legislature is also somewhat reduced. This is indeed an encouraging result, when it is recollected that the Whigs had formally nominated Mr. Clay as their only candidate for President; and when the former hostility of all parties in that State to that truly great Statesman is borne in mind. The Whigs have but to do their *whole duty*, to carry him triumphantly through in 1844.

Gov. Cass, U. S. Minister to France, writes that he expects to return home by the 1st of December. The ratification of the Treaty with England, he says, having removed all apprehension of immediate difficulties, renders his further residence in France unnecessary.

He is doubtless anxious to come home and look after his prospects for nomination as the Locofoco candidate for President. His friends at Harrisburg have called a meeting to bring him out.

The New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church has decided, 55 to 24, that the rule forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, ought to be repealed. A protracted debate preceded the decision, in which the repeal was advocated by the Rev. Drs. Maclean and Yeomans, and opposed by Professor Dod and the Rev. Dr. Hodge.

STEAM BOAT DISASTERS.—On the 13th ult. the Steam Boat Eliza, of St. Louis, Missouri, struck a snag, while on her way to New Orleans, and sunk. From 25 to 50 passengers are supposed to have been drowned. All the baggage of from 1 to 200 passengers, and a large cargo, were lost.

The Royal Mail Company's Steamer Isis, on her return from Porto Rico to England, took fire at sea on the 9th ult. and was consumed. Crew, &c. saved.

The British Steamer North America, from St. John's, N. B., was burnt in Boston harbor on the 21st ult.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE ELECTIONS—POSTING THE BOOKS.

The Loco Focos are playing a sheer game of brag in regard to a good many of the elections, and the Whigs, though in some places the real victors, are giving up as beaten, without the shadow of a reason.

VERMONT.

In Vermont the Whigs last year were defeated by the people, and this year they were successful in every branch of the public service. The people there have now given them a triumphant majority and secured the election of a Senator in Congress.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey in like manner we have Governor, Legislature, a clean sweep of State officers, and another Senator in Congress.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland, we confess a defeat, but it is a defeat of Whigs by Whigs, and the result of the election there shows that whenever the Whigs are united they will be successful.

GEORGIA.

We come now to Georgia, and here the Loco Focos are crowing to the top of their voices and shouting "Victory," "Victory," as if they had actually defeated the Whigs. Now the result of the recent elections there shows that they have actually done no such thing. The Whigs have gained in both the popular vote, and the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania comes next, and here too the Loco Focos are making a terrible *hullabaloo*, and for what reason?

A Legislature has been chosen, and the Loco Focos after straining every nerve, have, a majority, as it turns out, not of 31, or 29, or 27, upon joint ballot, but of 25.

According to the Harrisburg Intelligencer, the results of the election in this State are as follows:

"In the Senate, 19 Loco Focos—14 Whigs. In the House, 60 Loco Focos—40 Whigs."

Last year the Senate stood 17 Whigs—16 Locos. The House 35 Whigs—65 Locos. We have therefore lost 3 members in the Senate, and gained 5 in the House.

The Whigs lost 13 members of the House in certain Whig districts, as follows:—Dauphin 1, Chester 1, Union, Mifflin and Juniata 3, Adams 2, Bedford 1, Franklin 1, Alleghany 1, Butler 1, and Mercer 2, —13; sufficient to have secured a majority on joint ballot, notwithstanding the loss of three Senators. The three Senators, too, could easily have been saved, if our friends in the several districts had done their duty, by turning out to the polls."

Tell us then if this is a victory for the Loco Focos.

OHIO.

We come now to what seems to be the darkest page in the list. Ohio, which every Whig speaks of with a groan, and echoes mournfully when asked the news, *O-h-i-o!*

The Columbus State Journal, in noticing the result of the recent election, states some facts which will account for the defeat of the Whigs, without assigning it to the increase of the Loco Foco strength.

We concede a victory here, however, though the Loco-Focos had a majority in the Legislature last year, but victory as it is, it is not such an one as should dishearten the Whigs.

The Whigs have yielded too readily to their opponents, and stood aghast when they should have walked most erect. We are not alarmed at the results any where, and if the Whigs will but rally and keep awake it will be an easy matter to change the rejoicing of our enemies into mourning.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

ON DITS AT WASHINGTON.

Extract of a private letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1842.

"It is now ascertained that if Mr. Webster is to leave the Cabinet, it will be on *compulsion*. He will not resign, neither will Mr. Forward. When the late session closed, the matter was considered fixed, that Mr. Webster would resign, and such assurances were given to Mr. Cushing for the Treasury, that it is difficult to know how the President can get over them. Mr. Forward has boldly said, that he had no idea of resigning.

"Meetings were held at the President's after Congress adjourned, when were present, Wise, Proffit, and Parmelee, the former of whom urged upon Mr. Tyler the appointment of Louis McLane. Parmelee as warmly dissented, and his Excellency had to interfere with this rebuke, "come, gentlemen, our party is small enough, let us have no dissensions among ourselves." The President though friendly to Mr. McLane, felt much delicacy in deciding in his favor, as Mr. Webster was so deadly hostile to him, and at that time it was generally thought Mr. W. would resign. If a change should take place, let me assure you that Gov. Cass will be offered the premiership—the President's other friends insisting that such an appointment would materially strengthen his administration.

"Though Bob Tyler condemned Webster's *ego et rex meus* speech before the arrival of his father, he has since been silent, and his *Accidency* pretends to be much delighted. You may rely implicitly on these little matters, and use them as you please. I mention them to show you how the government has fallen. Tyler is so infatuated that he thinks the late elections attributable to his popularity, and deems them sure indications of his re-election."

Ohio.—The State Journal, published at Columbus, sets down Mr. Shannon's plurality for Governer at 3,322 votes, his whole vote being less by some 1800 votes than the united vote thrown for Messrs. Corwin and King. The official statements show a large falling off from the aggregate Whig vote of 1840, of which the Journal says Mr. Corwin sustains the whole loss, the Locos having polled their full strength. This renders it apparent that the Whigs did not turn out at the late election. The Legislature stands: Senate 14 Whigs, 22 Locos; House 33 Whigs, 39 Locos. The Abolition vote was somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000.

Indiana.—The special election held in Indiana for a State Senator to supply the place of Mr. Baird (W.) deceased, has resulted in the election of Mr. Defrees (W.) by a large majority. This result ties the Legislature on joint ballot. There are two more special elections to be held in place of two Loco Representatives who have died.

Store Breaking.—Several stores and counting houses have been broken into in the night time within a few weeks past, but no great amount of booty was secured at any time. The store of Alexander Webster, on Water street, was entered one night last week through a side window, and a desk carried off, having in it a small gold watch, and some money. The desk was found the next day floating in the river just above town.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, GRIFFITH J. McREE, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss PENELOPE J., third daughter of Governor Iredell.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, after a brief illness, of a paralytic affection, Mr. LEWIS S. BELDEN, aged about 32 years, leaving a wife and three young children to lament his early loss.

In this town, on Sunday night last, Mr. ABRAM ERAMBERT.

In Wilmington, on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. ANNA JANE McRAE, consort of Gen. Alexander McRae, in the 35th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ultimo, Capt. JOHN M. NOYES, aged 55 years. He was a native of Dorchester, Mass., and long a resident of Providence, R. I., but for the last 7 years of Wilmington.

Of consumption, in Moore county, on the 23d ult., at the residence of her father, Mrs. JANE McINTOSH, consort of Mr. Duncan McIntosh, in the 25th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 17th ultimo, MARY ANN, daughter of William Carr, Esq., aged 6 years and 3 months. Also, on the same day, JNO. LINTEN, Esq., aged 80 years. Also, on the 18th, in the Poor House in Duplin county, JAS. HALL, aged about 50 years.

At Chapel Hill, on the 13th ult., ELEANOR, infant daughter of the Hon. David L. Swain.

At the residence of Neill Maltsby, Esq., of Bladen county, Mr. ELAM NUNNALEE, aged about 24 years. The deceased was a native of this county, and has left a widowed mother and two brothers to mourn his loss.

In Danville, Va., on the 8th instant, at the residence of her father, Capt. Jno. Noble, MARIA, wife of the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, of Oxford, N. C.

At Salisbury, on the 26th ult., the Rev. TIMOTHY J. CRONIN, of the Charleston Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, O'Hanlon's boats James Seawell and Lady of the Lake, with Goods for G W McDonald, Mrs Shackelford, Mrs Rhodes, Rockfish Co, T S Lutterloh, S T Hawley, Chas T Haigh, J Hooke & Son, J E Patterson, J Brown, H Branson, E W Willkings and Gardner & McKethan, of this town; and for G W Brown & Co, M Brown, Cress & Boger, Hauser & Wilson, R Melvin, J Murphy & Co, J & W Murphy, Salisbury Co, P M Walker, H Harden, and Jenkins & Biles.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 18.—Schr. Tangier from New York. 20.—Schr. Madawaska from Norfolk, (Va.) 21.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Repeater from do. 22.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Chappell from do. 24.—Brigs Albert from Portland, Osceola from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

October 19.—Schr. Regulus for N. York. 20.—Brig Belle for New York. 25.—Brigs Charles Thomas for Portland, Llewellyn for Barbadoes; Schr. Alaric for New York.

CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber has on the way from New York a consignment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will arrive in the course of ten days, consisting of Dress and Frock COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS. They will be sold at Auction on their arrival.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

October 29, 1842. 26tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to work LOW for CASH, as an antidote for the hard times; being satisfied, from past experience, that small profits and quick returns is the safest and best mode of doing business, both for buyer and seller. And having now received his FALL REPORT OF FASHIONS from New York, he will be able to give his customers the same style of Garments worn there.

Persons from the country, visiting town, are advised to call and examine his READY-MADE CLOTHES, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell very low.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,
3d door East from Lafayette Hotel.

November 1, 1842. 26-4wpd

☞ A first rate JOURNEYMAN will find steady employment at his Establishment, if early application be made.

Two Valuable Plantations for sale.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, I offer for sale all my Real Estate, consisting of Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Salem Road, and about 10 miles from Carthage. The tract on which I reside contains about 1000 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The buildings are extensive, lately repaired, and very comfortable. On this plantation is also a fine Cotton Gin.

The other Plantation is adjoining, and embraces about 1200 acres, about 200 of which are cleared—good buildings—valuable Grist Mill.

Both situations are healthy and have a plentiful supply of good water. Terms will be liberal. Persons from the low country would do well to examine this property, as it combines health with fertility.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

October 29, 1842. 28tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 2.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Ditto, apple,	33	a 36	Mackerel, none.		
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Molasses,	25	a 28
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80	a 90
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	a [illegible]
Coffee,	11	a 12	Powder, keg,		5
Cotton,	7	a 7½	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.		17	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$5	a $5½	Sack,		2 25
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tallow,	9	a 10
Flaxseed,		$1 25	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 3
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	6	a 7	Wool,	15	a 20
Lime,	$1	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. per yd
3-4 ditto	ditto	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		6½	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		13½	a 15

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 26.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00 Timber 4 00 a 5 25; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30, Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has sold during the week past at 2 66, but the going rate yesterday was 2 62. About 700 bbls. have been sold within the week. Tar seems inclined to fall off a little, 1 25 marks the latest sale.

Lumber.—A general stillness in the lumber market. No sale heard of.

Timber.—Moderate transactions at 4½ to 5, cash and 5½, on 90 days.

Bacon.—Very little coming in at the present time, and transactions confined mostly to the retail trade.

Lard.—This article may be set down as worth to 8½ cents, although little is doing in it.

Corn.—We are still without supplies by water. It brings from the wagons 60 to 65 cents.

Rice.—No sales to report.

Groceries.—There is a cargo of Cuba molasses afloat, and one from Surinam on the wharf, but we hear of no sales except in a small way.

Sales country shingles 1 20 to 1 30.—*Carolinian.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 25.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 6 a 7½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 5½ to 7½. Flour, country, 6 00. Corn 50.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 8¾, principal sales 5 to 6½. Sugar 3½ to 6½. Molasses 12 to 15. Tobacco 2 to 5½. Flour 3 25 to 3 37. Whiskey 17 to 18. Corn 31 to 33. Oats 16 to 18.

At New York, Upland Cotton 6 to 9; fair Uplands can scarcely be quoted over 8 cents. The article is heavy. Flour 4 18 to 4 31. Wheat 87. Corn 53. Oats 25 to 27.

At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 7½.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, consisting of

Superfine blue, black, and invisible green Cloths; Pilot Cloth; blue and black Cassimeres; Vestings; Trimmings, &c.

☞ He still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his Stand on Hay Street, and those who will favor him with their work, may rely on its being made up in the best style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 31, 1842. 26-4w

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, whether by Note or Account, (over one year's standing,) may expect to pay interest on their respective Accounts as well as Notes.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

November 1, 1842. 26-2w

BRILLIANT

LOTTERIES

FOR NOVEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

Capital 40,000 Dollars.

Fifteen Drawn Ballots.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 12th of November, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$1,700
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,255	10 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,200	10 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	1,900	400 Prizes of	150
1 Prize of	1,800	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$120 00
Ditto	do	26 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter	do	30 00

$30,000—200 Prizes of $500!—Amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 14, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday the 19th day of November, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	3,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2,287	3 Prizes of	1,300
1 Prize of	2,000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	1,900	200 Prizes of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

3 Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75 000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class Q, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria Va., on Saturday, the 26th day of November, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES!

1 Prize of $25,000
1 Prize of 25,000
1 Prize of 25,000
} 3 Prizes of $25,000 are $75,000.

$7,000,—$5,000,—$2

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash* to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twiffin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Saltcellars; Do. Nappiers.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone, Epsom Salts; Alum; Salipetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 50 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Laine; Orleans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; black and blue Silks; Satin Taglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; Bone, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1842. 22-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Fall trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 " OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
for
J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *liberal* English Education, and who can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral community in North Carolina. Communications, *post paid*, addressed to T. S. C., Richieville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Statte Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrett.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Allen, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Sellaukle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

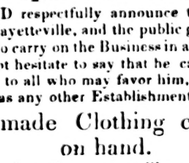
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21 4m

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 41tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Nov.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49tf

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. Thirdly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state, when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 18 3m

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and then without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and consequent of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841.